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beginning of September, while on all the other plots the vines were completely dried up. Where the soda solution had been used the leaves and stems appeared large and fine; where the copper-lime mixture had been used the leaves and stems were considerably smaller.

The harvest gave the following results:

*Plot 1* (Bordeaux mixtures).—Three-fourths average yield of sound tubers. The tubers were small but solid. Few were diseased.

*Plot 2* (Copper-soda solutions).—Full average yield of sound tubers, besides some diseased ones. None were rotten.

*Plots 3 and 4* (Azurin and Poudre Coignet).—One-fourth an average yield. On Plot 3, where the solution 2*b* had been used, the harvest was two-fifths of a full yield.

The author's experience leads to the conclusion that potato fields should be sprayed twice—the first spraying about July 1, the second about August 15. For early varieties the treatments should be earlier. The author especially recommends, in the order given, solution 2*b*, and the Bordeaux mixture reduced to 6 pounds 10 ounces copper sulphate, 6 pounds 10 ounces lime, and 26 gallons of water.

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#### MUCRONOPORUS ANDERSONI, *n. s.*

BY J. B. ELLIS AND BENJAMIN M. EVERHART.

Under the bark of an oak log, Newfield, N. J., April, 1890. Found by Mr. F. W. Anderson, to whom the species is dedicated. Effused, immarginate, entirely concealed by the bark which is finally thrown off, 20 or more centimeters long and 5 centimeters broad. Pores about half a centimeter long and  $\frac{1}{3}$  millimeter in diameter, marginal ones broader and shorter, margins acute, nearly round, chestnut color, stained yellowish by the sulphur-yellow spores, (5–6 by 4–5 $\mu$ ), which are discharged in great abundance, coloring the inner surface of the bark and escaping through the cracks in the bark in such abundance as to cover the leaves and other things near with a bright sulphur-yellow coating. Spines not very abundant, conical at first, then elongated to 15–25 $\mu$  long by 6–7 $\mu$  thick.

The subiculum from which the pores arise is very thin, so that they penetrate almost to the wood. The hymenium when fresh is very soft and pliable and the walls of the pores contract in drying, so that they are often torn from their attachment below and the hymenium becomes very much cracked.

The yellow coating of spores discharged on the bark constitutes the so-called "*Chromosporium pactolinum*, Cke. & Hark." (*C. vitellinum*, S. & E. in Syll.,—*C. Isabellinum*, in N. A. F., 1391.)